6. कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों द्वारा तैयार किया जाने वाला कपड़ा दिये गये नमूने के अनुसार ही होना चाहिये और उत्पादन की प्राप्ति के समय कार्यान्वयन अभिकरण द्वारा उसकी जांच की जानी चाहिये ।

Fall in cotton prices

7016. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. are aware that stocks of cotton are piling up in Gujarat resulting in glut in the market and consequent fall in prices.

(b) whether it is a fact that Govt. have not only cancelled many of the cotton export quotas which were approved earlier but also resorted to import which forced many market areas in Gujarat to turn down fresh arrivals of cotton in the market;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India has also stopped buying cotton from market; and

(d) what steps Govt. propose to take to improve this situation to that producers are able to get minimum remunerative prices and squation the demand and supply is maintained?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) In Gujarat, out of an estimated cotton production of about 25 lakh bales, about 20 lakh bales are reported to have already arrived in the current cotton season of 1994-95. Though lately there has been a decline in cotton prices but they are still ruling quite high compared to minimum support price.

(b) Govt. has not cancelled any cotton export quotas. Export of cotton in 1994-95 to the tune of 1.05 lakh bales of Bengla Deshi and Assam Comilla varieties of cotton have been allowed so far, out of 5 lakh bales, in view of domestic demand and prices. Import of cotton was also put under OGL to control the rising prices and augment availability of cotton in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The minimum support prices fixed by the Govt. are remunerative in nature and since the market prices of cotton are currently prevailing much above support prices, cotton producers are getting remunerative prices.

Dupping of fabrics

7017. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Cotton Mills Federation has urged Government to take necessary steps to check dumping of fabrics from China, Indonesia and South Korea;

(b) whether fabrics are now being allowed to be imported at an import duty rate of 50 per cent;

(c) whether it is a fact that cost per meter of polyster fabric in China is about 60 per cent lower than that of in India;

(d) whether the costs of inputs in India are higher than those in South Korea, China, Indonesia and Pakistan;

(e) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Observer dated the 14th April, 1995 under the caption "Industry demands curbs on dumping of fabrics..."; and

(f) if so, what is the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (f) Government have received a few representations regarding the import of reportedly low priced fabrics from some South East Asian countries.

Presently fabrics can be imported against Special Import Licences at the normal rate of duty, i.e. 50 per cent, which is quite appreciable. Also the extent of access through the Special Import Licence (SIL) route is limited. Besides a specific customs duty, as an alternative to the ad-valorem customs duty, on a whichever is higher basis can also be applied, should the need arise, to discourage the import of low priced textile products Apart from the normal customs duty, an additional duty equivalent to the excise duty etc., paid by the domestic industry can also be imposed on the imports. Because of these reasons, the import of textile and clothing items are not likely to expose Indian industry to the danger of being flooded by imports of low priced textiles from other countries.

Various factors determine the cost of polyester fabric such as the cost of raw materials, wages, power; age and cost of manufacturing machinery, level of technology, interest rate, fiscal levies etc. Reliable data pertaining to other countries on the cost of various items required for the manufacture of polyester fabrics is not available.

हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद का सुझाव

7018. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद ने सरकार से यह आग्रह किया है कि वस्त्र निर्यात से संबंधित सभी बुनकरों को राजसहायता के द्वारा लाभांवित किया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के आग्रह को क्रियान्वित करने की संभावनाओं पर विचार किया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद ने हैंक यार्न के वर्तमान अनिवार्य उत्पादन के प्रतिशत में वृद्धि करने का भी आग्रह किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों को हैंक यार्न के अनिवार्य उत्पादन से छूट दे दी हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह छूट दिये जाने के कारण हैंक यार्न के उत्पादन में कमी होने की संभावना है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा क्या सरकार हैंक यार्न के अनिवार्य उत्पादन के प्रतिशत को बढ़ाने का विचार रखती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटास्वामी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) चूंकि बुनकरों के कमजोर वर्ग की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये बनाई गई जनता की योजना के क्रियान्वायन के लिये बजट आबंटित किया गया और समिति राशि की उपलब्धता को मद्दे नजर रखते हुये हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के अनुरोध को भारत सरकार स्वीकार नहीं कर सकी।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम और इसकी संबद्ध इकाईयों को वर्ष 1993-94 और 1994-95 के लिये अपनी बाध्यता पूरी करने हेतु और अधिक समय दिया गया है